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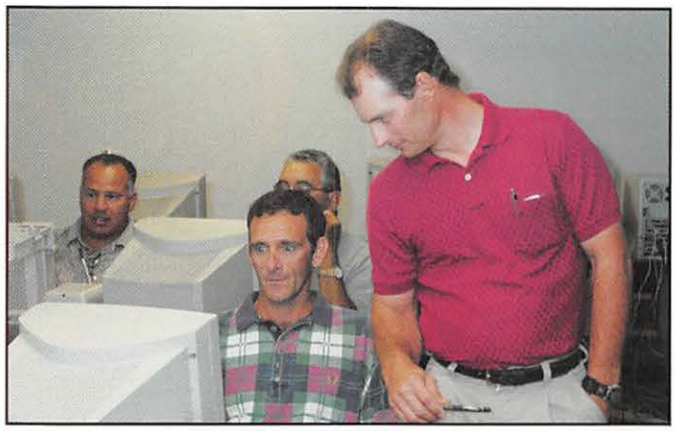
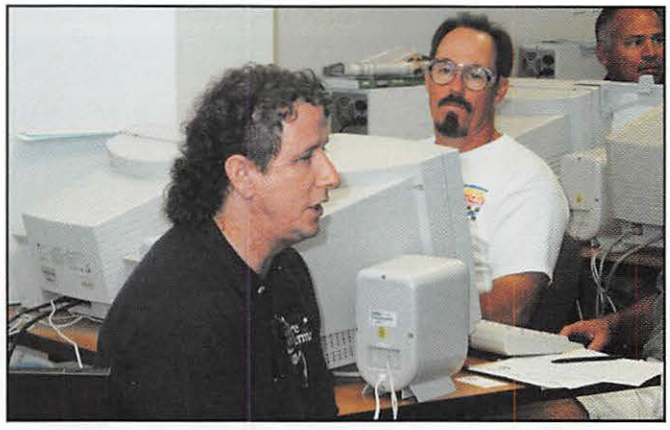
The Signalman's Journal

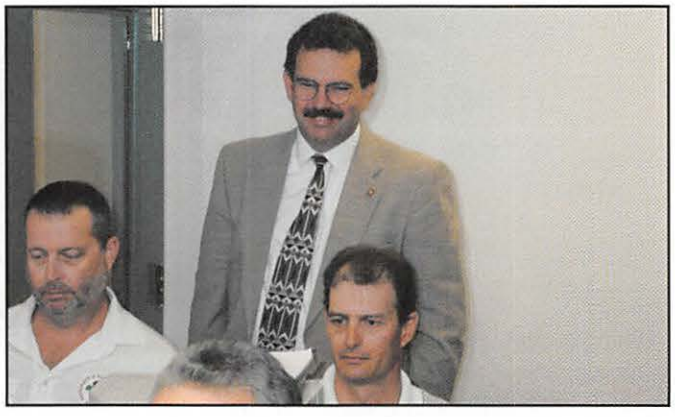
Volume 81, Number 5 October 2000

BRS International President W. Dan Pickett discusses railroad retirement with Vice President Al Gore.

RFS Training—George Meany Center







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November 7th Presidential Election – What are the Issues?

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

As the November 7th election draws near, each BRS member must realize what is at stake when we go to cast our vote.

I want to focus on the candidates in the presidential election and the differences between the candidates. We also need to look at where each party gets its support and the type of people represented at each convention.

When the Republican National Convention convened in Philadelphia it was reported that the average income of 70% of their delegates made in excess of $100,000.00 per year. It was also reported that many large corporations were very active at the Republican Convention and this includes many of our large railroads. The fact is, the UP railroad had in excess of 30 private rail cars at the convention. There was a very limited number of Unions at the Republican Convention and to my knowledge, there were no delegates from organized labor.

If BRS members, their families and friends sit home on November 7th, there will be a very recognizable change in the way signalmen have been able to work in the past eight years. Changes the railroads have requested in rules will become a reality. Labor's input to rule changes will become something of the past. A labor friendly Mediation Board will be gone. Our Federal Employee's Liability Act will come under attack. So we must get out and vote in November.

Now let's compare the Democratic Convention makeup to what I just stated about the Republican Convention. Almost 30% of the delegates at the Democratic Convention were from organized labor. I know the BRS had at least two delegates at the Democratic Convention and I am certain neither is in the $100,000 income bracket. There were many large corporations at the Democratic Convention. But the part I liked the most was that there were thousands of union workers at the Democratic Convention and the BRS and other unions had the opportunity to speak for the members we represent.

I will be the first to admit that I don't agree with all of the Democrat platform but for now the Democrat Party works with organized labor better than any other political party. I know this to be a fact and that is why in this election I am requesting each and every member to lay aside their one or two personal issues and look at what the candidates can do to help your life as a working class individual. Review the issues that you are faced with every day and find who best works for the issues that affect you and your family. Issues such as pay for the work you do, safety on the job, health care benefits for you and your children, caring for our aging population and the right to earn a living wage for all workers.

When Bush selected Dick Cheney as his vice-presidential running mate, it should have sent a shudder across every working person in the United States. At the time of his selection, Mr. Cheney was on the board

of directors for the Union Pacific railroad. UP's actions at the Republican National Convention were geared to win friends and influence people. Mr. Cheney's voting record was among the worst of the entire Congress on issues having an impact on working people during his tenure as a congressman. If this is the type of person that Governor Bush picks to be his running mate then it should certainly scare all of us when we think about who he will pick for the jobs that have an impact on us as signalmen. Positions like the Secretary of Labor, Secretary of Transportation, Federal Railroad Administrator, Members of the National Mediation Board, Members of the Railroad Retirement Board, Members of the Surface Transportation Board, Chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board, and numerous others that have an impact on signalmen and their families every day.

If BRS members, their families and friends sit home on November 7th, there will be a very recognizable change in the way signalmen have been able to work in the past eight years. Changes the railroads have requested in rules will become a reality. Labor's input to rule changes will become something of the past. A labor friendly Mediation Board will be gone. Our Federal Employee's Liability Act will come under attack. So we must get out and vote in November.

Finally one of the biggest issues facing BRS members is National Negotiations. Negotiations were proceeding smoothly until George W. Bush surged ahead in the polls back in June. Since then very little progress has been made in negotiations. Now I admit that according to the railroads the election has nothing to do with the stall in our negotiations. But ask yourself, if you had the choice to have a Presidential Emergency Board (PEB) picked by someone that has a record of supporting unions such as Vice President Gore or someone who has been very open about his opposition to organized labor such as Governor Bush you would probably try to get a PEB that would side with your views. That is why the railroads are stalling and the BRS has been very open about our support for Vice President Gore. National Negotiations is one of our most critical issues we are faced with at the BRS. It does not just affect our members from the class one railroads but the national agreement impacts Amtrak, regional railroads and even our agreements covered by the National Labor Relations Act.

This election is about our pocketbook – with the election of Bush we can lose at the bargaining table. This election is about quality of life issues – with the election of Bush we will lose when injury and fatality rates return to past levels, when safety legislation is repealed or agencies are reduced to the point where enforcement is practically impossible.

Many people have asked me what difference is it if a Republican or a Democrat sits in the White House? The difference can be verbalized in very simple terms. When a Democrat is in control, rail labor has a seat at the table and the playing field is usually level. It does not mean that we will get everything that we want, it only means that our voices and concerns will be heard.

When a Republican sits in the White House, rail labor is not at the table, and in fact is lucky if we are even allowed to press our noses against the glass to look in and see what rail management and the government is planning to do to us. It reverts back to a "trust us, we know what is best for you," mentality.

Imagine for a minute, after the November 7th election, a Republican in the White House, a Republican majority in both the Senate and the House of Representatives. **ANY** anti-labor legislation that the Republicans produce will sweep through the House and Senate unchallenged and there will be no one in the White House to veto the bill. There will be no checks and balances.

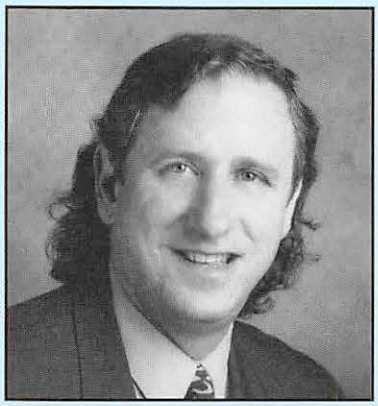
The working men and women of America need to support Al Gore for President. Al Gore believes in the rights of working people. He believes in the rights of unions to support the political candidates of their own choosing. He supports the rights of workers to organize and the right to have a level playing field when negotiating contracts. He believes in a worker's right to a safe work place. He also believes that if a worker is injured on the job he is entitled to fair compensation for that injury.

It is important for all BRS members, families and friends to get out and vote. We may not have the money that railroads have to support our political candidates but we definitely have more votes. We not only need to vote but we need to vote for individuals who support worker's rights.

The AFL-CIO endorsed Al Gore for President and the BRS did the same. I look forward to working with the Gore/Lieberman administration in the continuing fight to secure better wages and working conditions for all BRS members.

When you do vote, it is imperative that you vote for people who want to make your life better by improving your wages, benefits and working conditions.

I remain in solidarity,
W. Dan Pickett



It Matters

SECRETARY-TREASURER'S COLUMN

As we draw near to the 2000 elections, I want to first encourage each of you to vote because your vote really does matter. In our great democracy, you decide whom to vote for and you cast your secret ballot for that candidate. That is what makes the United States so great.

While my comments are not intended to tell you how to vote, they are meant to explain how I plan to vote and why I believe this election is significant for signalmen. The individual who occupies the office of the President influences many issues that face each of us everyday.

By this time you have heard and seen the candidates debating many issues that are important to your personal life, such as Medicare, social security, tax relief, and education. While these issues are important to each of us individually, the President is involved in issues that directly affect signalmen such as wages and benefits, your safety while on the job, and the protection of your rights to seek a remedy if you are injured or wronged by the railroad. These are very personal issues and a major gauge for determining whom I will vote for. Let me explain why and whom I believe will protect those rights for you.

The issue of wages and benefits are important because this is how I put my kids through school, provide health care for my family, purchase the home we live in, and supply the daily needs of my family. At this time, signalmen are negotiating a new wage and benefit agreement. The length of the negotiations is often determined by the National Mediation Board whose three members are appointed by the President. If the negotiations fail to result in an agreement, we are normally faced with the President appointing a panel of arbitrators, a Presidential Emergency Board (PEB), to resolve our agreement. Under the Bush and Reagan administrations, agreements remained unresolved for two years or more and PEB decisions always favored the railroads. It matters how I provide for my family.

The issue of safety is another place of concern. When I went to work as a signalman, my family depended on me returning home and being uninjured. My family, friends, coworkers, depend on railroads having safe signals and grade crossing warning systems. Under the Bush and Reagan administrations, workers had no voice in safety. In contrast, during the last eight years new regulations were passed for grade crossing warning systems and roadway worker protection. As a result, the lives of signalmen have been saved. Candidate George W. Bush has pledged to reduce industry regulations. The new President will appoint the next Administrator for the Federal Railroad Administration. Their views will impact the safety of signalmen. It matters that we have a safe work place.

Should a signalmen be injured or worse yet die while working on the railroad, we have the best law to recover damages. The law is called the Federal Employers Liability Act (FELA). The law is very simple. If the railroad is at fault for my injury, my survivors or I have the right to go to court and ask the people of our community, a jury, to decide what degree the railroad was at fault and how much the railroad should pay for those injuries. Candidate George W. Bush has pledged to protect corporations and insurance companies from law suits. The code words he uses are "tort reform." The FELA has long been on the railroad hit list and will surely be in jeopardy at as part of Bush's "tort reform." It matters to me that a signalman's family is prop-

erly compensated if he is unable to work due to the fault of the railroad.

The last eight years, I have disagreed with some of decisions made by the Clinton/ Gore administration, but under their leadership, we had the opportunity to improve wages and benefits that provide the very necessities my family depends on. During that time we have fostered a partnership between organized labor and the FRA that has improved safety in the railroad industry. As a result, signalmen can return home to their families in the same way they went to work.

So now you know why I will be for Vice President Gore on November 7th. It matters that I continue to protect and provide for my family and I firmly believe that Al Gore will look out for working families, yours and mine.

Exercise the greatest right you have in our democracy and vote on November 7th.

Fraternally yours,

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ALL RETIREES

During the month of December 2000, United-Healthcare will hold an open enrollment under GA-23111. During this open enrollment, any individual eligible for coverage under one of the GA-23111 plans can enroll and will be accepted for coverage without any medical underwriting or requirement of good health. There are no limitations on pre-existing conditions. If you enroll in December 2000, you will be covered effective January 1, 2001. Only those applicants who mail their Enrollment Form in December 2000 will be considered for open enrollment.

This open enrollment is being held:

- For persons already enrolled in GA-23111 who want to change their coverage from Plan D to Plan F (**which has no prescription drug coverage**) or from Plan F to Plan D. The next opportunity to change Plans will be December 2002.
- For any individual who was covered under **any** railroad health plan and was represented by a Railway Labor Union. Previously, only individuals covered under GA-23000, GA-107300 or GA-46000 were eligible to enroll under GA-23111.

If someone you know meets the new GA-23111 eligibility provisions, open enrollment provides an opportunity to become covered. You may also enroll your spouse or eligible children if they are not currently covered. In addition, open enrollment under Plans D or F is available for your parent or parent-in-law. Anyone interested in enrolling should call the following phone number to obtain an Enrollment Form or get additional information:

- **For persons eligible for Medicare, call 1-800-809-0453.**
- **For persons not eligible for Medicare, call 1-800-842-5252.**

The next open enrollment will be Dec. 2002.

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Congressman Bud Shuster

Congressman Bud Shuster is a fourteen term Member of the Congress of the United States who serves as the Chairman of the Committee on Transportation & Infrastructure, which includes jurisdiction over highways, transit, railroads, aviation, water resources, economic development, Merchant Marine, Coast Guard, and public buildings and grounds. He has been a principal author of much of America's transportation legislation during the past two decades, which includes the Surface Transportation Act of 1982, the Surface Transportation and Uniform Relocation Assistance Act of 1987, and the landmark Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA), the most historic transportation legislation since President Eisenhower and the Congress created the Interstate Highway System in 1956. ISTEA completed the interstate system and launched the nation into a new era of transportation. Building on ISTEA, in 1998, Congressman Shuster authored the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21). This most recent legislation is renowned for restoring trust in the Highway Trust Fund by guaranteeing the revenue from highway users will be used to fund transportation infrastructure that will carry America successfully into the next century. TEA-21 will invest $219 billion in highway and transit systems, and in the process create over 6.6 million jobs by 2003.

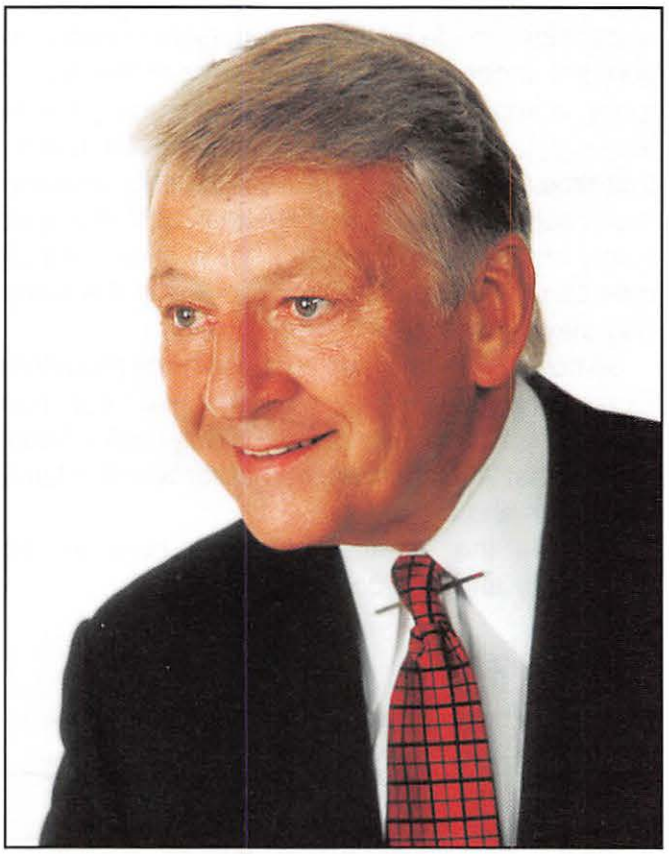
During the 106th Congress, Chairman Shuster is pursuing the Aviation Investment and Reform Act for the 21st Century (AIR-21), which will modernize our aviation industry and unlock aviation ticket taxes for improvements to our nation's aging aviation infrastructure.

Congressman Bud Shuster has chaired the National Transportation Policy Commission. As Chairman of the Committee on Transportation & Infrastructure, he is a public trustee of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts and the National Symphony Orchestra.

A former Ranking Member of the Select Intelligence Committee, Congressman Shuster served on its Subcommittees on Human Intelligence, Analysis & Counterintelligence, and Technical & Tactical Intelligence. He has served on the Committee on the Budget and its Defense Task Force; the Committee on Education and the Workforce and its Subcommittee on Higher Education, as Chairman of the Republican Policy Committee, and as a delegate to NATO's North Atlantic Assembly.

He is the only Pennsylvanian in over half a century to win both Republican and Democratic Congressional nominations eight times.

Congressman Bud Shuster is the recipient of numerous awards, including: "Watchdog of the Treasury Award" for his efforts to control government spending; "Guardian of Small Business Award" for his efforts on behalf of the free enterprise economy; the "Golden Age Hall of Fame Award" for his efforts on behalf of senior citizens; the "National Security Leadership Award" for his support of a strong national defense; the Appalachian Regional



Commission's "Gold Medallion" for his support for Federal programs to aid the region; and special awards for the Pennsylvania Academy of Science and the American Society of Highway Engineers.

A Phi Beta Kappa graduate of the University of Pittsburgh, where he was named "Outstanding Senior" of his class, Congressman Shuster holds a MBA from Duquesne University and a Ph.D. in management and economics from the American University, as well as an Honorary Doctorate of Humane Letters from Saint Francis College. He also served as an U.S. Army Infantry Officer and Counterintelligence Agent. Prior to his election to the U.S. Congress, Bud Shuster was an early participant in the electronic computer industry, being involved in the installation of some of the first large scale UNIVAC computers in America.

He was Vice President of RCA's Electronic Computer Division at the age of 33; becoming Chairman of a computer terminal company and founder of a computer software company at the age of 36.

He is author of the award winning book, "Believing in America," (Morrow, 1983, Paperback Edition - Berkely, 1984) and a novel, "Double Buckeyes," (White Mane Books, 1999), and the only Pennsylvanian ever elected to the U.S. Capitol's prestigious Chowder & Marching Society. Congressman Shuster resides on a farm in Bedford County, Pennsylvania with his wife, Patricia, and family when not in Washington.

BUSH – WHACKED

Bush plans to silence working families' voices at the ballot box

Even as courts and voters reject "paycheck deception" schemes, one of the strongest supporters of silencing working families and their unions is Texas Gov. George W. Bush. The Republican presidential candidate has made paycheck deception a key part of what he labels his campaign finance reform plan.

In May, the Washington State Supreme Court upheld the political rights of workers and rejected efforts by working families' opponents to override union democratic procedures.

In its ruling, the state Supreme Court tossed out the right-winged Evergreen Freedom Foundation's suit, which would have required the Washington Education Association to obtain separate, annual individual membership authorization to spend funds for political contributions – before the union could receive members' dues through member-authorized payroll deductions. The ruling was a major defeat for the group and for others that have mounted similar paycheck deception efforts in other states.

Voters in California and Oregon also turned back attempts to silence working families and their unions. In 1998, they said "no" to right-wing attempts for paycheck deception ballot measures. In Nevada, a state court ruled that same year that a proposed paycheck deception scheme violated the First Amendment rights of union members.

At the federal level, Congress in 1998 resoundingly rejected paycheck deception restrictions on workers and their unions by a 246-166 vote in the House and by 54-45 in the Senate.

But court decisions, electoral defeats and legislative failures haven't discouraged anti-union forces in their fight to remove workers and their unions from the political process. In Oregon, well-funded anti-worker extremists are working for passage this year of state initiatives patterned after California's Proposition 226.

And if elected this fall, Bush is likely to do all he can to get Congress to pass a paycheck deception bill, says Texas AFL-CIO President Joe Gunn, who has seen Bush use every opportunity to attack working families and their unions during Bush's two terms as governor.

"He'd make passing paycheck deception the cornerstone of his campaign to try and shut up working families and keep them out of politics," Gunn says.

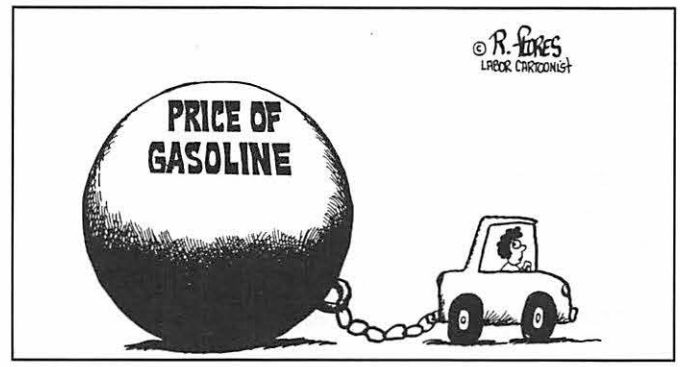
"There will be no true campaign funding reform unless the labor loophole is closed," Bush said on "Larry King Live" in December. While Bush seeks to silence workers, his version of campaign finance reform would triple the current individual contribution limits, according to the *National Journral* magazine – a move that would benefit the wealthy at the expense of working families.

Gunn says Bush fears the voice of working families and seeks to put a choke-hold on their efforts to support candidates who back quality education and health care, a strong Social Security system and other bread-and-butter issues. Bush recognized that passage of a nationwide paycheck deception bill effectively would gag the political voices of working families.

"Paycheck protection is really meant to put the squeeze on election-related spending by exposing labor unions to horrendous record-keeping requirements," wrote editor Edward Zuckerman in the April 26 issue of the nonpartisan newsletter *Political Finance & Lobby Reporter*. "The theory - or more accurately the dream – is that if a sufficient number of labor members balk against it, labor union political spending will be halted dead in its tracks."

Bush is bandying about the words "paycheck protection…as if they were a wooden cross capable of fending off a vampire," Larry Eichel, *Philadelphia Inquirer* political columnist, wrote March 22.

Bush may wish he could drive a stake through the heart of union members' activism and silence working families, but working families and their unions are mobilizing people-powered politics to make a difference on Election Day.



Where Will the Next President Stand on Social Security?

Larry Lindsey, a key economic adviser to Republican presidential candidate George W. Bush, noted in a May 15 interview that he wouldn't play the stock market with his personal funds. As Lindsey put it: "I hate losing money."

That same day, his boss advocated taking part of the money every working American pays into Social Security to earn guaranteed benefits and putting it into private accounts dependent upon the stock market.

Workers lose guaranteed benefits under Bush proposal

Bush's scheme would privatize Social Security by diverting between 16 percent and 24 percent of Social Security's payroll tax revenue into privatized, individual accounts.

Diverting funds would require cuts in guaranteed Social Security benefits – 29 percent for older workers and 54 percent for workers 30 and younger – according to a study released in June by the non-partisan Century Foundation.

The study notes that even under the best market conditions, returns on the individual accounts would fall far short of making up the reduction in guaranteed benefits. In fact, "the reductions in Social Security benefits for future retirees are so substantial that they raise questions about the viability of protecting benefits for current retirees, older workers, disabled workers and survivors," the report says.

Bush also has said he will consider raising the retirement age; Vice President Al Gore opposes raising the retirement age.

While Bush will subtract from Social Security's guaranteed defined benefits to fund risky private accounts, Gore will leave guaranteed benefits alone and add new "Retirement Savings Plus" accounts on top of promised benefits to boost retirement for low and moderate income families.

Under Gore's plan, working families could contribute a certain portion of their income to the 401 (k)-like accounts and the government would match the contribution on a sliding scale; the lower the income, the larger the match. Eligibility for "Retirement Plus Savings" tops off at $50,000 for a single person and $100,000 for a couple.

Bush plan would leave country in debt

For working families, there are other critical differences between the two plans.

Gore will increase benefits for elderly widows and provide family service credits for parents who take time out of the workforce to care for children. Bush has offered no benefit improvements for women and the elderly.

Gore will extend the life of the Social Security trust fund until 2054; Bush will shorten the life of the trust fund by at least 14 years, causing it to run out of money in 2023.

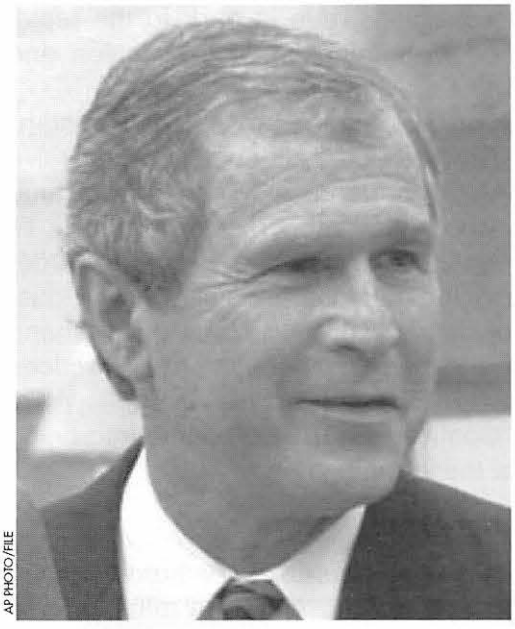
Funding the Bush scheme would leave the country permanently in debt, with public debt equal to $2.5 trillion in 2012.

Gore will completely pay off the public debt by 2012 and supports setting aside two-thirds of the projected budget surplus to ensure Social Security and Medicare remain strong for our children, grandchildren and beyond.

Sources: Philadelphia Inquirer, May 17, 2000; Los Angeles Times, May 17,2000; Century Foundation, "Governor Bush's Individual Retirement Account: Implications for Retirement Benefits," The New York Times, May 18, 2000; Des Moines Register, Dec. 25, 1999; "ABC World News Now". Nov.11, 1999; CNN.com, Nov. 22, 1999; the Wall Street Journal, June 6,2000; Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, May 15, 2000; The Baltimore Sun, April 5, 2000; The New York Times, May 19,2000, The Seattle Times, June 14,2000; and The Boston Globe, May 21,2000.

Where Will the Next President Stand on Fair Wages?

AP PHOTO/FILE



AP PHOTO/FILE

The booming economy that's making the rich even richer isn't treating regular working folks nearly as well. Many of us have trouble just making ends meet. When we go to the polls this November, we will be casting our votes for a president who will make critical decisions on how well we are able to support our families.

Minimum Wage

When Congress passed the 1996–1997 minimum-wage increase, those who benefited most were older than 20—not teenagers looking for extra cash. Of those older than 20, 40 percent were the sole breadwinners in their families.

In the U.S. House and Senate, Al Gore, who always has backed raising the minimum wage and who believes that people working 40 hours a week need to be able to support their families, supported increasing it in 1977, 1988 and 1989—the only years it came up when Gore was in Congress. As vice president, Gore pushed for the 1996 minimum-wage increase. Gore also called on Congress to pass minimum-wage increases in 1998, 1999 and 2000.

As Texas governor, George W. Bush opposed increasing and extending the minimum wage three times. Domestic and agricultural workers in Texas are covered by the state minimum wage of $3.35 an hour. At the federal level, Bush supported an amendment allowing states to refuse coverage by the minimum-wage in a bill that passed the U.S. House of Representatives March 9.

In his book, "A Charge to Keep," Bush says welfare recipients should be required to get jobs, yet he opposes paying the federal minimum wage for their work in public-sector jobs. He argues they should receive only $188 in monthly Texas welfare payments, which endangers decent, livable wages for other public-sector employees, too. Bush's 12-page "New Prosperity Initiative," which purports to "expand opportunity for working Americans living between poverty and prosperity," does not once mention wages, including the minimum wage.

Equal Pay

On average, women earn about 73 cents for every dollar men make. As a result, America's working families lose a staggering $200 billion of income annually to the wage gap—an average loss of more than $4,000 for each working woman's family every year because of unequal pay.

As part of the fiscal year 2000 budget, President Clinton and Gore called for $14 million in pay equity efforts, and Gore backs the Paycheck Fairness Act to help working women close the pay gap.

So far, Bush has been silent on the issue of equal pay.

Fair Wages for Building and Construction Trades Workers

The Davis-Bacon Act was passed in 1931 to prevent the federal government from driving down wages and benefits in local communities, to deny unfair contractors the incentive to undercut local businesses and contractors and to import workers willing to work for less. The act requires contractors to pay prevailing community wages and benefits on federal construction projects costing more than $2,000. For construction trades workers and their families, Davis-Bacon community-wage standards mean stability, security and a decent standard of living. For communities, they mean a stronger tax base and a healthier economy. And for contractors, community-wage standards mean better-trained workers, higher-quality work, increased productivity and lower turnover.

While in Congress and as vice president, Gore has fought anti-worker attempts to repeal the Davis-Bacon Act and has promised to veto any legislation that undercuts community-wage standards.

Bush opposes Davis-Bacon.

Sources: Minimum wage: *New York Post*, March 3, 1999; *Austin American-Statesman*, June 2, 1998; *The Columbus Dispatch*, July 10, 1996; CNN, March 3, 2000; Center for Public Policy Priorities, Working, but Poor, March 1999; *Houston Chronicle*, May 17, 1997. Equal pay: www.algore2000.com; www.georgebush.com. Construction workers: 1985, 1991 and 1992 AFL-CIO Report on Congress; The Associated Press, Sept. 24, 1999; and *Memphis Commercial Appeal*, April 20, 2000.

The Legacy of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

By Dr. Joseph Wilson

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters (1925-1978) was the most influential Afro-American trade union in the twentieth century, and it helped to forge the modern civil rights revolution. Sixty years ago, it won union recognition for its craft on the rails.

Yet, ironically, its magnificent record in the battle for racial equality, trade union rights and social justice is largely obscure, even to those who benefited from the Brotherhood's trade union activism.

The Brotherhood fought for numerous benefits now enjoyed by many Americans, including: anti-discriminatory employment legislation, fair employment executive orders issued by four U.S. presidents, the removal of racial exclusionary clauses in union constitutions, Afro-American representation on the executive council of the AFL-CIO, and improved working conditions and increased union strength, especially in the railroad industry.

Building the civil rights coalition needed for the passage of the 1964 Civil Rights Act was one of the union's crowning achievements in the struggle for equality.

The road traveled by the union was arduous, as the porters faced opposition from almost every quarter. The Brotherhood faced intense opposition, first and foremost, from the billion dollar, greedy and powerful Pullman Corporation, which used company spies, stool pigeons, blackmail, bribery, physical intimation and mass firings to prevent unionization among its Afro-American workers. The Brotherhood was also opposed by the segregated railroad brotherhoods which often limited membership to white Christians in their union constitutions.

Opposition to the Brotherhood also came from the Black church which prevented early organizing meetings from being held in church quarters, and from the Afro-American press. In response, A. Phillip Randolph, the union's first president, termed the "Chicago Defender", a leading Afro-American newspaper, the "Chicago Surrender".

Randolph labeled "dangerous"

Even the U.S. government, especially F.B.I. Director J. Edgar Hoover, who once labeled Randolph the most dangerous Negro in America, bitterly opposed the Brotherhood. As M.P. Webster, first vice president of the union stated, "We're not here because anybody loved us! We're here because we pushed everybody out of our way!"

A critical turning point in the union's history came in 1925, when Ashley L. Tototen and a few senior porters who were organizing some of the most poorly paid and mistreated workers in the nation, recruited the fiery, young and militantly charismatic leader A. Phillip Randolph, after hearing him speak at a rally on 125th Street in Harlem. Randolph was a coeditor, with Chandler Owen, of the socialist newspaper "The Messenger" and he had a reputation as the kind of man the porters needed to face the Pullman company. After a twelve-year struggle, the union was finally recognized as the bargaining agent for the porters in 1937.

By the 1940's, the union had over 18,000 dues paying members in 108 cities. The Brotherhood's organizational network helped in the development of civil rights coalitions, due in part, to the rapid, wide, and free dissemination of information and material by rail.

The March on Washington Movement was started by the Brotherhood. Although the massive march of Afro-American workers in wartime Washington was called off, President Franklin D. Roosevelt responded by issuing Executive Order 8802 calling for the desegregation of military industries doing business with the federal government. Eventually, the Fair Employment Practices Commission (FEPC), and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) came into being as a result of these early efforts.

Porters active in civil rights

Rosa Parks is remembered as the heroine of the 1955 Montgomery Bus boycott. She refused to sit in the back of a segregated bus that year and was

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Joseph Wilson is a professor of Political Science at Brooklyn College, and is the author of "Tearing Down the Color Bar: A Documentary History and Analysis of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters" (Columbia University

arrested. A little known fact, however, is that a man named E.D. Nixon, local president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, bailed Parks out, and organized a meeting leading to the formation of the Montgomery Negro Improvement Association, which led to the eventual desegregation of public transportation. Not least important, the 1963 March on Washington, made famous by Dr. King's "I have a dream" speech, was organized under the leadership of A. Phillip Randolph.

The rank and file porters, those who made up the sleeping births, shined the shoes, slept in the smoking cars, and catered to their passengers' whims, rose from being 'humble workers' and 'mobile chamber maids', to trade union titans and social architects whose existence improved the conditions of Afro-American and white workers. As Randolph once put it, "A happiness that is sought for ourselves can never be found, for a happiness that is diminished by being shared is not big enough to make us happy."

While the Brotherhood held its last official meeting in 1978, and was dissolved because of the downturn in the railroad sleeping car service resulting from jet, bus and automobile competition, their enduring legacy remains for those who wish to discover it.

2001 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TRAINING

The George Meany Center/National Labor College will be conducting the following four-day hazardous waste/chemical emergency response training programs as follows:

February 26 – March 2, 2001 (Buena Park, CA)

March 18 – 22, 2001 (Cincinnati, OH)

May 6 – 10, 2001 (Silver Spring, MD)

June 24 – 28, 2001 (Silver Spring, MD)

July 15 – 20, 2001 (Silver Spring, MD)

August 12 – 16, 2001 (Silver Spring, MD)

This training, eligible for three academic credits from the National Labor College, addresses required procedures and different levels of response and worker protection in case of a hazardous materials emergency or release. Training also includes advanced classroom instruction and intensive hands-on drills. The highlight of the course is a simulated hazmat response in full safety gear.

Transportation, lodging, and meals are provided for by a Federal grant for all program participants. In addition, participants who are unable to receive their regular pay through the railroad to attend training are eligible for a stipend of $107.00 per day.

Completed registration forms should be faxed, mailed or e-mailed to the Hazmat office as soon as possible. Space is limited to 25 for each program.

Railway Workers Hazardous Materials Training Program

10000 New Hampshire Avenue

Silver Spring, Maryland 20903

(301) 439-2440

(301 431-6464 – FAX

railway@erols.com

This Election's Effect on the Next Supreme Court

BRS members must be aware that this election year could well decide whether the Supreme Court will facilitate greater equality or turn back the clock on the social justice gains of the past fifty years. The current U.S. Supreme Court has already produced troubling results. Among the most disturbing is the Court majority's embrace of a new "states' rights" theory that is undermining the federal government's ability to protect all citizens' fundamental constitutional rights against abuses by the states. Yet, the Court's majority has not fully embraced the legal theories of Justices Antonin Scalia and Clarence Thomas, who represent the views of the far-right wing on the Court.

That is why leaders of the radical right political movement and their allies are calling the Supreme Court the top prize in this year's election. Their goal is to convince the next U.S. President to nominate Supreme Court justices who share their views of the Constitution. If they are successful, they could redefine American law for a generation or more. Hanging in the balance are the right to privacy, civil rights, affirmative action, separation of church and state, environmental protection, and worker and consumer rights. The far right hopes to use the elections to push the Court further to the right and to take ideological control of the federal courts, particularly the Supreme Court.

Right-wing activists have focused so strongly on the Supreme Court in this election year for two reasons: 1) the Supreme Court is closely divided on critical issues; and 2) given the age and health of the current justices, the next president will likely have the opportunity to nominate two or three, and maybe even four justices. On some issues, even one new right-wing candidate will tip the balance. Three or four more justices who share Scalia's and Thomas's extreme views would spell disaster.

During the past half-century, the Supreme Court protected individual rights and liberty in many critical areas: they struck down many practices related to elections and the political process that denied minorities the right to full, equal participation in our democracy; they struck down racial segregation in our nation's public schools; they protected government employees from being fired or demoted for their political party affiliation; and they ruled that poor parents cannot be denied the same opportunity to appeal as rich parents in cases to terminate their parental rights. Yet Justices Scalia and Thomas have used their written opinions to criticize these landmark rulings and to argue that most of these and many other decisions should be reversed, in whole or in part. If a majority of the Court came to share these views, it would overturn much of our nation's progress toward full equality and would place many injustices beyond remedy by any courts or Congress for decades to come.

Workers' Rights

First and foremost as Union members we must be aware that the Supreme Court's current right-wing Justices have demonstrated over and over again in their written opinions that they are hostile to workers' rights and are willing to undermine worker protections. In many cases, even the current conservative majority on the Court hasn't been willing to go along. But with one, two, or three new right-wing Justices on the Court, workers' rights could be dramatically undermined for the next 40 years.

Right to Organize: A Supreme Court controlled by a right-wing majority would weaken employees' right to strike and bargain collectively and would expand employers' ability to refuse to bargain with elected union representatives.

Protection of Retirement Benefits: Right-wing Justices would allow businesses to deliberately deceive workers about the solvency of a benefit plan in order to save the business money.

Job Protection: A right-wing Court would make it easier for government workers to be fired for political reasons, and more difficult for government employees to sue officials for retaliatory actions.

Discrimination on the Job: Right-wing Justices would make it much harder to prove discrimination based on race, gender, age, disability, and other factors.

First Amendment Rights

Freedom to Dissent: If new appointments give right-wing Justices a majority of the Court, they would increase the government's power to regulate and suppress political dissent. For example, the two most far-right Justices, Antonin Scalia and Clarence Thomas, have argued that cities should be free to limit free speech by imposing large fees for police protection of controversial speakers. They would also overturn previous Court rulings protecting against indirect government attacks on freedom of expression. Right now, if laws are applied in a way that restricts free speech, the government must demonstrate that its application of the law is promoting an important interest, and that the law's purpose is not

to suppress free speech. Scalia and Thomas would eliminate those protections.

Civil Rights

Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action: The current Court has already restricted affirmative action. With another vote on their side, the right-wing Justices will completely abolish affirmative action and restrict other efforts to deal with the effects of racial discrimination.

Voting Rights: Right-wing Justices already on the Court would overturn 30 years' worth of Supreme Court rulings that protect minority rights in every aspect of voting. For example, they would overturn the court's ruling that the Voting Rights Act prohibits racial discrimination in elections for state judges. They even believe that the Act's anti-discrimination protections do not apply to state party conventions that select party candidates for public office.

Racial Discrimination: Right-wing Justices on the Court need only a few more votes to make it much harder to prove discrimination based on race, gender, age, disability and other factors.

Older Americans' Rights

Federal law: Age discrimination in the workplace is illegal, but right-wing Justices on the Court have worked to make it harder for older workers to prove they've been discriminated against in court or to be compensated for their harm.

Legal Options: Justice Clarence Thomas and other Justices have argued that older Americans should not be able to use the same legal tools used in race and sex discrimination cases. Justice Antonin Scalia has argued that victims of age discrimination should not be able to use the legal discovery process to identify other victims of discrimination by an employer.

Disability Rights

The Americans with Disabilities Act: Right-wing Justices on the Supreme Court need only one or two more votes on their side to severely restrict the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), the groundbreaking law that established disability rights as fundamental civil rights. In recent ADA rulings, right-wing Justices have dissented from decisions that protected certain disabled people from discrimination and prevented people with mental illness from being unnecessarily institutionalized. The Supreme Court is scheduled to hear an important case next year on the ADA, in which right-wing Justices on the Court may already have enough votes to harm ADA protections.

Housing Discrimination: Right-wing Justices on the Court have already tried to gut fair-housing protections for people with disabilities. With one or two more votes on their side, they'll succeed.

Education for Children with Disabilities: Right-wing justices have voted to make it easier for local school systems and governments to deny children with disabilities the right to a free public education. With another vote or two, they'll get their way.

Environmental Protections

Stopping environmental enforcement in the courts: Environmentalists have frequently used the courts to protect our natural resources. Right-wing Justices on the Court have argued that citizens should not be able to file lawsuits to enforce federal water pollution laws, even when illegal pollution is harming entire communities.

Restricting government's ability to protect natural resources: The Court's right-wing Justices argued in a 1995 case that the government should not be allowed to stop the destruction of endangered species and wildlife habitats on private land. Only two more votes would make their dissent into law. Other opinions would significantly restrict state and local governments' use of regulatory permits and other methods to protect the environment.

The Federal Judiciary

In addition to Supreme Court Justices, the president appoints judges to the nation's powerful federal appellate and district courts, which often establish lasting legal precedents that must be followed - unless they are overruled by the U.S. Supreme Court. President Ronald Reagan was able to fill a majority of the federal judgeships during his eight years in office, thereby leaving a lasting imprint on American case law. In recent years the ideological character of the federal bench has become a political cause, with right-wing activists demanding that President Clinton be stopped from appointing judges that do not share their narrow ideology. The U.S. Senate has blocked confirmation votes for many judicial nominees - leaving harmful vacancies in several overburdened U.S. circuits, and often stranding nominees in limbo for months or years at a time. In many cases, the judicial nominees left out in the cold by the Senate have been women and minorities.

As Union members we must consider how the next president will continue to fill key vacancies in the federal bench. Like the Supreme Court, the federal judiciary is a legacy likely to endure long after the next president leaves office.

RRB Appeals Procedures

Persons claiming retirement, disability or survivor as well as unemployment or sickness benefits from the Railroad Retirement Board have the right to appeal unfavorable determinations on their claims. The following questions and answers describe the appeals processes for persons whose claims under the Railroad Retirement Act or Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act are denied, or who are dissatisfied with decisions on their claims.

1. How does a person initiate a review of an unfavorable decision on a claim and what are the time limits?

For all claims under the Railroad Retirement and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Acts, there is a three-stage review and appeals process within the Railroad Retirement Board.

Persons dissatisfied with the initial decision on their claims may first request reconsideration from the Board unit which denied their claims. An individual has 60 days, from the date of the initial denial notice, to file a written statement requesting reconsideration.

In decisions involving retirement, disability or survivor overpayments, requests for waiver of recovery of the overpayment must be filed within 30 days of the date of the overpayment notice. In such cases, recovery of the overpayment will be deferred and a personal conference may be held, if requested.

If the case involves an unemployment or sickness benefit overpayment, claimants may request a waiver of repayment. A request for waiver filed within 30 days will, in certain cases, defer recovery of the overpayment from subsequent benefit payments. A request for waiver received after 30 days will be considered but will not defer collection of the overpayment.

2. What are the second and third stages of the appeals process and their time limits?

If dissatisfied with the reconsideration or waiver decision on a retirement, disability, survivor or unemployment-sickness claim, a person may appeal to the Railroad Retirement Board" Bureau of Hearings and Appeals, which is independent of those units responsible for consideration decisions. An appellant has 60 days from the date of the reconsideration or waiver decision notice to file this appeal. An oral hearing may be held under certain circumstances. This hearing may be in person or conducted by telephone.

If not satisfied with the Bureau of Hearing and Appeals' decision, an appellant may further appeal to the three-member Board. Sixty days from the date of the notice of the Bureau of Hearings and Appeals' decision are allowed for filing this appeal. The three-member Board will base its decision on the evidence before the hearings officer. The three-member Board ordinarily will not accept additional evidence or conduct a hearing.

3. What are the criteria applied to requests for waivers of retirement, disability, or survivor benefit overpayments, and unemployment or sickness benefit overpayments?

A person's obligation to repay any erroneous benefit payments may be waived only if the following conditions are met:

(1) The person was not at fault in causing the overpayment; and (2) recovery of the payment would cause financial hardship to the extent that he or she would not be able to meet ordinary and necessary living expenses, or recovery would be against equity or good conscience. "Against equity or good conscience" is defined in the regulations of the Board as meaning that the claimant has, by reliance on the payments made to him or her, or on notice that payment would be made, relinquished a significant and valuable right or changed his or her

position to his or her substantial detriment.

In cases involving unemployment or sickness benefits, there is an additional requirement that the overpayment must be more than 10 times the current maximum daily benefit rate.

Persons requesting waiver may be asked to complete a financial statement on a form provided by the Railroad Retirement Board.

4. **What happens if a person's appeal is not filed within the prescribed time limit?**

Failure to request reconsideration or to file an appeal within the allocated time period will result in forfeiture of further appeal rights, unless there is good cause for the delay. Some examples of good cause include: serious illness; a death or serious illness in the appellant's immediate family; destruction of important or relevant records; failure to be notified of a decision; or an unusual or unavoidable circumstance which demonstrated that the appellant could not have known of the need for timely filing or which prevented the appellant from filing in a timely manner. If good cause is not established, further appeal is forfeited, except that the appellant may contest the determination that the request for reconsideration or the appeal was not filed timely.

5. Are there avenues of appeal beyond the Railroad Retirement Board?

Appellants not satisfied with the Board's final decision may then file a petition with the U.S. Court of Appeals to review the Board's decision. In cases involving retirement, disability or survivor claims, the petition for review must be filed within one year of the date of the three-member Board's decision notice. In cases involving claims for unemployment or sickness benefits, the petition for review must be filed within 90 days of the Board's decision notice.

6. Can employers contest the claims of their employees for unemployment and sickness benefits?

Employers are provided the right to appeal claims of their employees, but such appeals do not prevent timely payment of benefits. However, employees may be required to repay benefits if their employers' appeals are successful.

7. Where can a person obtain retirement, disability or survivor as well as unemployment or sickness benefit appeals forms and assistance in completing the forms?

Requests for reconsideration of an initial decision must be in writing, but do not have to be on any specific form. The appropriate form for waiver of recovery of a benefit overpayment is ordinarily enclosed with the overpayment notice. The forms to appeal to the Bureau of Hearings and Appeals and the three-member Board are available from the Board's Bureau of Hearings and Appeals, 844 North Rush Street, Chicago, Illinois 60611-2092 or from the Board's Web site at www.rrb.gov. The appropriate forms can also be obtained from any Railroad Retirement Board field office, as can assistance in filing a request for review at each of the administrative levels. Persons can find the address and phone number of the Board office serving their area by calling the automated toll-free RRB Help-Line at 1-800-808-0772 or by checking the Board's Web site. Most field offices are open to the public from 9:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m., Monday through Friday.

SIGNALMAN'S STORE

Cloth Emblem of BRS logo has white letters with red and black border, steam and diesel locomotives and green-over-red searchlight signal. Ideal for hats and jackets!

COASTERS are 3-inch diameter plastic with full-color BRS logo.

BRS Master National Agreement Book contains the basic provisions of national agreements negotiated with U.S. railroads and the BRS. The loose-leaf binder with 2-inch rings makes it easy to update or add additional materials, such as local agreements.

Signal Training Course as developed by Canadian National Ry., is used in signal training programs by many U.S. railroads. This modern premier training manual contains 4 volumes and 31 sections in one 3-inch binder. (copyrighted)

History of the BRS, ***"The First 75"*** as written by the late A.E. Lyon, who was BRS president 1934-1945. Contains the Brotherhood's history from its formation in 1901 through 1976. BRS members will enjoy reading about their Brotherhood's history and development.

Lapel Pin/Tie Tack has the BRS searchlight signal logo with outline and letters in gold. 5/8" in diameter. Makes an ideal hat pin!

Lapel Pin/With stone setting searchlight signal logo with outline and letters in gold. 5/8" in diameter.

KEY TAGS made of solid brass with BRS logo and bound leather backing.

Decals have the BRS searchlight logo and are available in two diameter sizes - 2" & 4". The 2" decals have a **reflective** image of the BRS searchlight signal and are the perfect size for hard hats. The 4" decals have a **non-reflective** image of the BRS searchlight signal and are the perfect size for windows and bumpers. The inside window decals have a **non-reflective** image of the BRS searchlight signal and can be placed inside to resist the elements. These pressure-sensitive decals are long lasting and easy to apply.

Golf Caps have the BRS cloth colorlight emblem stitched into the front. Made of medium-weight cotton, they have an adjustable headband and come in 10 attractive colors (White, Black, Red, Blue, Grey, Advantage Camouflage, Realtree Camouflage, Green Camouflage, and Brown Camouflage).

STANLEY MUG is a hot/cold mug with a stainless steel finish with the BRS logo.

STANLEY THERMOS made of solid steel, unbreakable, with a green finish and BRS logo.

Golf Shirts are available in three colors and made of a cotton/polyester blend, each has the BRS colorlight logo embroidered in red and green.

Sports Style Jackets have a medium-weight polyester/cotton blend shell with nylon or polyester lining, elastic wrist and waistbands. Embroidered four-color BRS emblem. Available in white, tan and light gray only.

CANVAS/BLANKET LINED COAT made of 100% cotton canvas and has the BRS colorlight logo embroidered in red and green. Available in black only.

WOOL/LEATHER BRS JACKETS have a heavyweight wool shell, a nylon lining, with leather sleeves and collar. Embroidered four-color BRS emblem. Available in black only.

CANVAS Vest made of 100% cotton canvas and has the BRS colorlight logo embroidered in red and green. Available in brown only.

Minimum order accepted is $15.00 (U.S. Funds)

Make check or money order payable to:
Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen

Mail payment and order to:
Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen
Box U
Mount Prospect, IL 60056-9048

NAME_____

CERTIFICATE NUMBER_____

STREET_____

CITY_____

STATE / ZIP_____

The

Signalman's Store

ORDER FORM

Please send me the following

ITEM	M	L	XL	2X	3X	QUANTITY	PRICE	TOTAL
Cloth Emblems							2.50	
Coasters							1.00	
BRS Master National Agreement							10.00	
Signal Training Course							50.00	
History of the BRS							10.00	
Lapel Pin/Tie Tack							4.50	
Lapel Pin w/Stone Setting							7.00	
Ref. Decals (2-Inch)							.30	
Non-Ref. Decals (4-Inch)							.25	
Inside Window Decals							.45	
Stanley Mug							14.00	
Stanley Thermos							50.00	
GOLF CAPS								
White							9.00	
Black							9.00	
Red							9.00	
Blue							9.00	
Gray							9.00	
Advantage Camo							9.00	
Realtree							9.00	
Green Camo							9.00	
Brown Camo							9.00	
GOLF SHIRTS	M	L	XL	2X	3X			
Multi-Pattern Brown							35.00	
Multi-Pattern Green							35.00	
White							30.00	
JACKETS								
White							50.00	
Grey							45.00	
Beige							45.00	
COATS								
Wool/Leather							165.00	
Black/Canvas							43.00	
VESTS							39.00	
Available sizes in un-shaded boxes only							TOTAL	

BRS DESIGNATED COUNSEL

When Signalmen suffer a work-related injury or illness, BRS members or their families are encouraged to determine their rights and benefits under the Federal Employers' Liability Act before agreeing to any settlement with the railroad employer. The Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen has designated the attorneys listed in this directory to serve as qualified counsel for BRS members in employee injury cases covered by FELA.

Attorneys are listed by state and are designated to serve BRS members living or working in the general region of their offices. Designation of FELA counsel is by authority of the BRS Executive Council only.

BRS members are encouraged to provide information regarding FELA cases, including criticism or commendations regarding the service of designated counsel, and information on injuries and settlements. This information, which will be used in the continuing evaluation of this program, should be sent to W. D. Pickett, President, Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen, Box U, Mount Prospect, IL 60056-9048.

Bold *print denotes additions or changes since the last issue of the Journal.*

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Kleeman & Abloeser
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1819 John F. Kennedy Blvd.
Philadelphia, PA 19103
Tel. (215) 963-0187,
800-221-5697

Robert N. Peirce, Jr.
Robert Peirce &
Associates, P.C.
2500 Gulf Tower
700 Grant Street
Pittsburg, PA 15219
Tel. (412) 281-7229,
Fax (412) 281-4229,
800-543-9859

Robin S. Wertkin
1450 Chatham Center
Pittsburgh, PA 15219
Tel. (412) 471-6654
Fax (412) 261-3783

TEXAS
Robert M. Tramuto
Jones & Granger
10000 Memorial Dr.,
Suite 888
Houston, TX 77024
Tel. (713) 668-0230,
800-392-0620 (TX),
800-231-3359

UTAH
Brent O. Hatch
Johnson & Hatch
10 West Broadway, Suite 400
Salt Lake City, UT 84101
Tel. (801)-363-6363,
800-574-6310

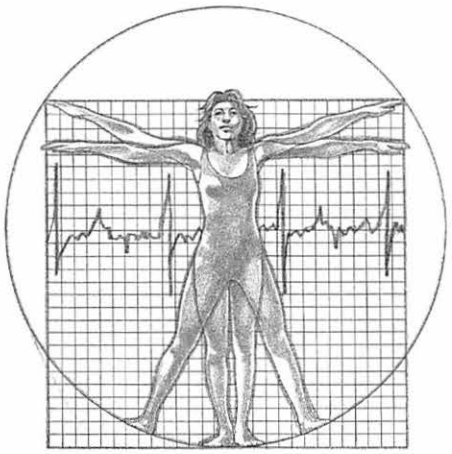
VIRGINIA
Willard J. Moody, Sr.
Moody, Stropie & Kloeppel
Commerce Bank Building,
Suite 300
500 Crawford Street
P.O. Box 1138
Portsmouth, VA 23705
Tel. (757) 393-4093,
800-368-1033,
Fax (757) 397-7257

Eddie W. Wilson
Wilson, Hajeck & Shapiro
1294 Diamond Springs
P. O. Box 5369
Virginia Beach, VA 23455
Tel. (757)460-7776
800-752-0042

WASHINGTON, D.C.
Larry Mann
Alper, Mann & Weisbaum
1730 K Street, N.W.
Suite 1107
Washington, DC 20006
Tel. (202) 298-9191,
Fax (202) 298-9194,
800-747-6266

BENEFITS DIRECTORY

Where to file claims for all United HealthCare Insurance policies except Plan D:



United HealthCare Railroad Claims
P.O. Box 30985
Salt Lake City, UT
84130-0985

1-800-842-5252

Where to file claims for United HealthCare Plan D (Under Policy GA-23111):

All claims under GA-23111, Plan D, will be processed in United HealthCare's Salt Lake City office. The new address and telephone number is:

United HealthCare
P.O. Box 30404
Salt Lake City, UT
84130-0404
1-800-809-0453

MetLife Policy GA-23000
Life Insurance Claim Information
MetLife
P.O. Box 6122
Utica, NY 13504-6122
1-800-310-7770

United HealthCare Policy GA-23000
Patient Advocate Program:
1-800-842-4555
United HealthCare Silent Witness Program
To report suspected billing fraud:
1-800-666-FRAUD

Aetna Managed Care Membership Services
P.O. Box 7064
Dover, DE
19903-1512
1-800-842-4044

Mental Health and Substance Abuse Benefits
For treatment, claims or inquiries call:
Value Behavioral Health
(VBH)
800-934-7245
(800-934-RAIL)

Supplemental Sickness Benefits under Group Policy No. R-5000
Where to file claims:
Provident Insurance Co.
Group Railroad Claims
P.O. Box 180135
Chattanooga, TN 37401-7135
1-800-542-4231
Fax: (615) 499-3429

Dental Benefits under Group Policy No. GP-12000
Where to file claims:

Aetna Life Insurance Company
P.O. Box 120
Grand Rapids, MI 49501-0120
(877) 277-3368

Managed Pharmacy Benefit
Retail pharmacy network provides medication for acute, short-term care. Mail-order prescription service provides medication for chronic, long-term care. Managed Pharmacy Benefit is available to members covered under United HealthCare Plans GA-23000, GA-23111 Plan D, and GA-46000.

Merck-Medco Rx Services
1-800-842-0070

An important message from your union.

Al Gore is fighting to protect your retirement.

Saving Social Security.

Gore supports setting aside 60 percent of the budget surplus to strengthen Social Security. His plan would keep Social Security strong well into the 21st century.
(Des Moines Register, 12/25/99)

Strengthening Medicare.

Gore is working to set aside a portion of the budget surplus to keep Medicare financially strong. He opposed plans to make deep cuts in Medicare and will work to continue quality health care for retired Americans.
(U.S. Newswire, 1/17/00; The Washington Post, 1/7/00)

Prescription Drug Coverage.

Gore supports providing prescription drug coverage under Medicare.
(Gannett News Service, 11/9/99)

Protecting Pensions.

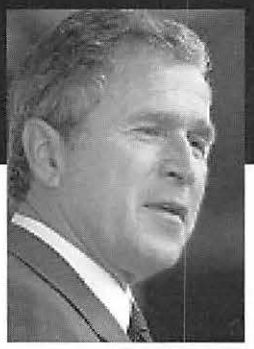
Gore has been a leader in protecting and improving pension benefits for American workers. His work has kept your money safe and he has made it easier to move your pension funds to a new job.
(Milwaukee Journal Sentinel, 3/15/96; San Diego Union-Tribune, 8/10/95)

Your union has researched all the candidates for president. Because none is better on working family issues than Vice President Al Gore, he has been endorsed by the AFL-CIO.

Vote. You are more powerful than you think.

Important information from your union.

The Wrong Choice for Working Families



Gov. George W. Bush

George W. Bush doesn't want you to know it, but if elected president, he would impose an extreme right-wing agenda on America's workers.

Don't be fooled by George W. Bush's "compassionate conservative" rhetoric. Check his record.

Social Security

☒ Bush would raise the retirement age for Social Security and supports congressional plans for huge tax cuts for the wealthy at the expense of Social Security. He proposes a trillion-dollar tax cut that would take away money needed to save Social Security.
(*The Washington Post*, 7/18/99)

Workers' Rights

☒ Bush has worked to silence working families and restrict their support for pro-worker candidates and laws. He proudly touts his state's anti-union policies and his Department of Economic Development brags about the state's low wages and anti-labor climate.
(WNBC-TV, News Forum, 3/5/00; *Tulsa World*, 2/17/99)

Minimum Wage

☒ Bush opposes efforts to increase the minimum wage. Bush opposed increasing the Texas minimum wage of $3.35 per hour and opposes a national minimum-wage law.
(Associated Press, 9/24/99)

Labor AFL-CIO 2000

How you vote is a personal decision, but after researching the records, your union and the AFL-CIO believe Al Gore is the strongest candidate on working family issues.

Vote. You are more powerful than you think.

CONTINUOUS MEMBERSHIP

The Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen, in recognition of BRS members' contributions to the Signalman's craft and their dedication to the principle of trade unionism, has established a Continuous Service program to honor longtime BRS members. Continuous service lapel pins are presented to members every five years, beginning with their 25th year of membership.

The following is a list of the members who recently received Continuous Service pins in recognition of their years as BRS members:

40 YEARS	LOCAL
CR Miller	8
EF Focht	87
TL Willis	110

35 YEARS	LOCAL
LL Jones Jr	2
JE Lucas	31
JD Bingman	81
JD Warden	81
CW Jones	85
DB McGill	121
RD Howard	157
HD Arnold	161
JL Miller	174
BE Gaston Jr	176
JR Larsen	179
RC Beyer	188

30 YEARS	LOCAL
RJ Estrom	7
D Berryhill	16
RS Graham	16
WH Joyce	16
MJ Swindell	16
LR Leister	31
DT Demaree	33
DL Strah	33
DL Walker	42
L Blaylock	49
BD Chesnut	49
JD Staffey	49
KN Dixon	52
RG Mullins	64
AK Helm	72
GL Reynolds	72
RL Roy	72
WE Bradford	77
GP Shaftic	94
RH McKinley Jr	103
TJ Blanchard	121
RJ Kidder	121
BC Cox	126
JA Schnyder	126
RA Marston	129
LG Peek	129
BR Faulks	141
MJ Donnelly	155
RL Hinkley	155
GD Hinshaw	157
JR Jenne	179
NC Radosevic	183
GC Runyan	188
BR Pierce	228

25 YEARS	LOCAL
DC Allison	1
JJ Burns	8
RS Fritsche	16
RJ Ritchison	28
BA Klockner	29
GT Conroy	31
JL Becker	43
WD Brooks	49
WP Hackett	52
FL Martin	52
RA Robson	52
SW Kurtz Jr	53
DL Corwin	56
JB Decker	57
EM Daly	58
EG Munday	60
D Sterzel	60
O Vason	60
KE Howell	64
TL Alleman	68
DL Grantham	68
JA Hansen	76
DJ McArdle	76
LG Smith	77
JE Keough	80
LN Watkins	81
RJ Rand	84
DR Watkins	84
DJ Tinney	86
DF Peterson	93
MA Slaper	102
GM Beranek	103
RJ Hollett	104
SP Gucwa	109
JW Houser	110
DW Kari	110
NJ Mac Leod	111
KL Schoepf	119
CJ Hebert	121
RD Matejcek	121
KP Ruud	129
JB McDonie	136
JW Terrell	148
GM Maret	155
RJ Blackmon	156
JH McCollum	160
W Wright	206
JJ Skubis Jr	225
TK Blake III	238

OBITUARIES

DANNY L. CLEVELAND-retired member of **LOCAL 152**. Brother Cleveland retired in 1993 after 29 years of service with the Southern Pacific Railroad. He was a Signalman at Roseburg, Oregon at the time of retirement.

PETER A. GREINER-active member of **LOCAL 24**. Brother Greiner had 28 years of service with the Union Pacific Railroad. He was a Signalman at Granby, Colorado.

W.L. HEITTER-retired member of **LOCAL 29.** Brother Heitter retired in 1984 after 34 years of service with the Chicago Great Western and the Illinois Central Railroads. He was a Signal Maintainer at Manchester, Iowa at the time of retirement. Brother Heitter held the position of Local President.

RONALD E. HOOKS-retired member of **LOCAL 38.** Brother Hooks retired in 1997 after 20 years of service with Conrail. He was a Signal Maintainer at the C&S Shop in Columbus, Ohio at the time of retirement. Brother Hooks held the position of Local Chairman.

KENNETH R. JOSLIN-retired member of **LOCAL 145.** Brother Joslin retired in 1979 after 40 years of service with the D.L.W. & Erie Lachawanna Railroads and Conrail. He was a Signal Foreman at Binghamton, New York at the time of retirement.

WILLIAM H. KRUEGER-retired member of **LOCAL 143.** Brother Krueger retired in 1995 after 44 years of service with the Baltimore and Ohio CT Railroad and CSX Transportation. He was a Signalman at Riverdale, Illinois at the time of retirement.

JEAN D. POPPER-retired member of **LOCAL 45.** Brother Popper had 48 years of service with the Erie Lachawanna Railroad. He was a Lead Signal Maintainer at Paterson, New Jersey at the time of retirement.

JOHN F. SCHMIDINGER-retired member of **LOCAL 57**. Brother Schmidinger retired in 1975 after 32 years of service with the Lehigh Valley Railroad. He was a Lead Signalman at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania at the time of retirement.

FORREST TREASURE-retired member of **LOCAL 85.** Brother Treasure had 31 years of service with the Gulf, Mobile & Ohio Railroad. He was a Signal Foreman at Bloomington, Illinois at the time of retirement.

Election 2000

The upcoming election could have a devastating affect on BRS members and their families unless we retain, at least, a union friendly president. We, as union members, need to look hard at the Senate and House races in this election and how it could impact the lives and livelihoods of all union members and their families. The following is an excerpt from the 2000 Democratic National Platform that addresses working families and reflects the views that are, for the most part, shared by organized labor:

VALUING WORK

Democrats believe in hard work and we believe that work must pay. It is what has made America great. There is a basic bargain at the heart of the American story - hard work should be both required and rewarded. Democrats also believe that those who do work hard should not be stuck in place - they should get ahead. And those who work hard should have a voice in their workplace.

Supporting Working Families. Democrats know that workers' freedom to choose a voice at work is a fundamental American right that must never be threatened, never be obstructed, never be taken away. From the Industrial Age to the Information Age, unions have given working people the chance to improve their living standards and have a voice on the job. The Clinton-Gore Administration stopped the Team Act, defeated a national right-to-work law, and fought for the resources to enforce worker protections. Al Gore will protect our wage and hour laws, including the forty-hour workweek and overtime requirements, and stand firm in support of the Davis-Bacon act and the Service Contract act. He has also proposed reforming government contracting rules to ensure that taxpayer dollars do not go to companies that break basic labor laws. Democrats have always believed in making work pay.

We are fighting for a new ergonomic standard and whistle-blower protections. We have stood up for the National Labor Relations Board and fought to protect the right of working families to participate in the political process when it was under attack.

Now we must go further - not just playing defense against misguided Republican attempts to set back the cause of worker's rights, but moving the ball forward. We need a new national law banning permanent striker replacement workers - so that workers' right to organize into a union and bargain with their employers are never compromised. While we have made the workplace the safest ever, we need to further increase workplace safety. We should stiffen penalties for employer interference with the right to organize and violations of other worker rights. We must also reform labor laws to protect workers' rights to exercise their voices and organize into unions by providing for a more level playing field between management and labor during organizing drives, and facilitating the ability of workers to organize and to bargain collectively.

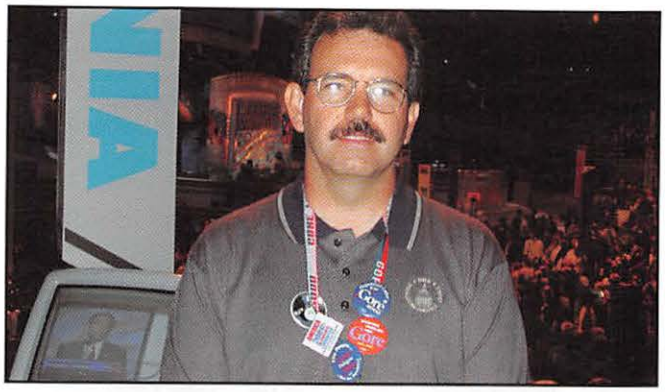
Rewarding Work for All. Democrats believe in an economy that works for everyone and gives everyone a chance to work. We have made a good start by fighting for the Earned Income Tax Credit which has helped millions of American families work their way out of poverty. We won the battle for increasing the minimum wage.

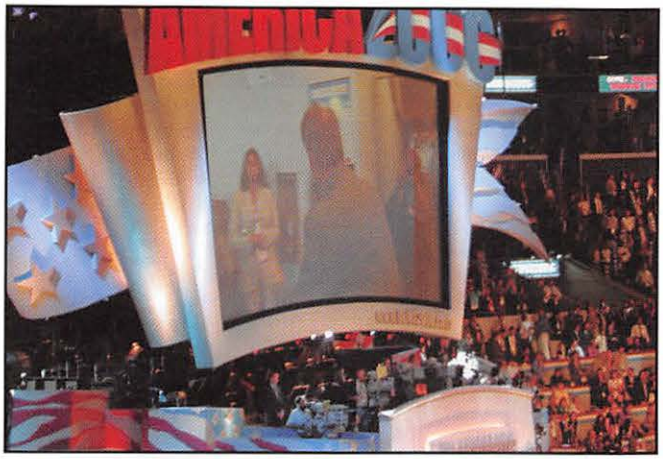
Now we must do more. We must bring all Americans who are willing to work hard into the circle of prosperity by more fully extend the benefit of the Earned Income Tax Credit to working families, again raising the minimum wage, and giving American workers the skills they need to make it in today's economy. We will vigorously enforce protections against on-the-job discrimination, reassert our belief in an equal day's pay for an equal day's work, seek to prevent the exploitation of workers, and ensure that the nation's worker protection laws are enforced.

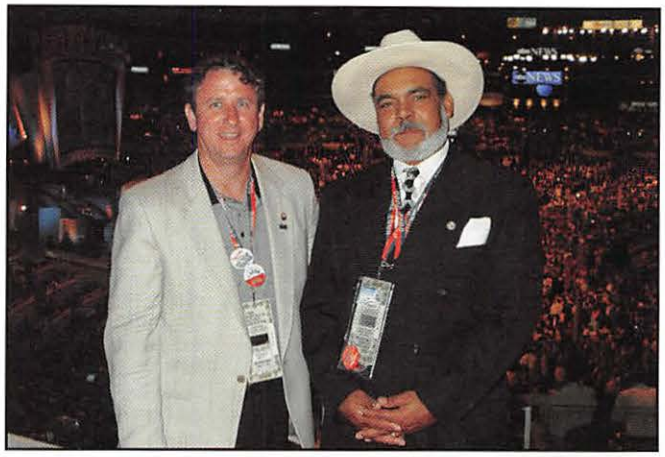
Democrats believe that one way we value and reward hard work is to modernize, strengthen, and sustain the nation's unemployment compensation system - a bedrock protection against poverty for millions of workers and their families. Today, the system serves far fewer working families than in the past and many especially vulnerable workers - such as low wage workers, seasonal employees, contingent workers, and women - are especially likely to fall outside the system's protective safety net. Democrats believe we must fight to update and upgrade the nation's unemployment system, to stabilize its funding, extend eligibility to more workers, and improve benefits.

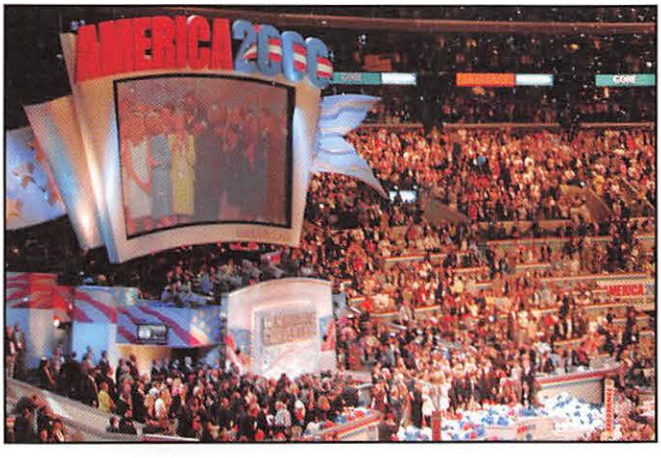
We know that even as the economy changes and expands, millions of workers will continue to labor in jobs that pay low wages and may not require significant education of skills. Many of these workers are women, people of color, or recent immigrants. These workers provide invaluable services to American society and their work has great dignity. Democrats are committed to ensuring that these workers - no less than their counterparts in more highly-skilled, better paid positions - are treated with dignity, respect, and fairness on the job. Democrats also believe that workers in temporary, part-time, and contract jobs should be treated fairly and earn the wages and benefits they deserve because of the jobs they do.

2000 Democratic National Convention—Los Angeles









BRS Legislative Endorsements

ALABAMA
House
4th Dist. Marsha Folsom (D)
5th Dist. Bud Cramer (D)*
7th Dist. Earl F. Hilliard (D)*

ALASKA
House
At Large Don Young (R)*

ARIZONA
House
1st Dist. David Mendoza (D)
2nd Dist. Ed Pastor (D)*

ARKANSAS
House
1st Dist. Marion Berry (D)*
2nd Dist. Vic Snyder (D)*
4th Dist. Mike Ross (D)

CALIFORNIA
Senate
Dianne Feinstein (D)*
House
1st Dist. Mike Thompson (D)*
2nd Dist. Stan Morgan (D)
3rd Dist. Bob Denn Kent (D)
4th Dist. Mark A. Norberg (D)
5th Dist. Robert Matsui (D)*
6th Dist. Lynn Woolsey (D)*
7th Dist. George Miller (D)*
8th Dist. Nancy Pelosi (D)*
9th Dist. Barbara Lee (D)*
10th Dist. Ellen Tauscher (D)*
11th Dist. Tom Santos (D)
12th Dist. Tom Lantos (D)*
13th Dist. Fortney Stark (D)*
14th Dist. Anna Eshoo (D)*
15th Dist. Mike Honda (D)
16th Dist. Zoe Lofgren (D)*
17th Dist. Sam Farr (D)*
18th Dist. Gary Condit (D)*
19th Dist. Dan Rosenberg (D)
20th Dist. Cal Dooley (D)*
21st Dist. Pedro (Pete) Martinez
22nd Dist. Lois Capps (D)*
23rd Dist. Michael Case (D)
24th Dist. Brad Sherman (D)*
26th Dist. Howard Berman (D)*
27th Dist. Adam Schiff (D)
28th Dist. Janice Nelson (D)
29th Dist. Henry Waxman (D)*
30th Dist. Xavier Becerra (D)*
31st Dist. Hilda L. Solis (D)
32nd Dist. Julian Dixon (D)*
33rd Dist. Lucille Roybal-Allard (D)*
34th Dist. Grace Napolitano (D)*
35th Dist. Maxine Waters (D)*
36th Dist. Jane Harman (D)
37th Dist. Juanita M. McDonald (D)*
38th Dist. Gearie Schipskie (D)
39th Dist. Gill G. Kanel (D)
41st Dist. Rodolfo (Rudy) Favila (D)
42nd Dist. Joe Baca (D)*
44th Dist. Ron Oden (D)
45th Dist. Ted Crisell (D)
46th Dist. Loretta Sanchez (D)*
48th Dist. Peter Kouvelis (D)
49th Dist. Susan Davis (D)
50th Dist. Bob Filner (D)*
52nd Dist. Craig Barkacs (D)

COLORADO
House
1st Dist. Dianna DeGette (D)*
2nd Dist. Mark Udall (D)*
6th Dist. Ken Toltz (D)

CONNECTICUT
Senate
Joe Lieberman (D)*
House
1st Dist. John Larson (D)*
2nd Dist. Sam Gejdenson (D)*
3rd Dist. Rosa DeLauro (D)*
5th Dist. James Maloney (D)*

DELAWARE
Senate
Thomas R. Carper (D)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
House
At Large Eleanor Holmes Norton (D)*

FLORIDA
Senate
Bill Nelson (D)
House
2nd Dist. Allen Boyd (D)*
3rd Dist. Corrine Brown (D)*
4th Dist. Tom Sullivan (D)
5th Dist. Karen Thurman (D)*
8th Dist. Linda Chapin (D)
11th Dist. Jim Davis (D)*
12th Dist. Mike Stedem (D)
15th Dist. Patsy Ann Kurth (D)
17th Dist. Carrie Meek (D)*
18th Dist. Ileana Ros-Lehtinen (R)*
19th Dist. Robert Wexler (D)*
20th Dist. Peter Deutsch (D)*
21st Dist. Lincoin Diaz-Balart (R)*
23rd Dist. Alcee Hastings (D)*

GEORGIA
Senate
Zell Miller (D)*
House
2nd Dist. Sanford Bishop (D)*
4th Dist. Cynthia McKinney (D)*
5th Dist. John Lewis (D)*
7th Dist. Roger Kahn (D)
8th Dist. Jim Marshall (D)

HAWAII
Senate
Daniel Akaka (D)*
House
1st Dist. Neil Abercrombie (D)*
2nd Dist. Patsy T. Mink (D)*

IDAHO
House
1st Dist. Linda Pall (D)
2nd Dist. Craig Williams (D)*

ILLINOIS
House
1st Dist. Bobby Rush (D)*
2nd Dist. Jesse Jackson, Jr. (D)*
3rd Dist. William Lipinski (D)*
4th Dist. Luis Gutierrez (D)*
5th Dist. Rod Blagojevich (D)*
7th Dist. Danny Davis (D)*
9th Dist. Janice D. Schakowsky (D)*
10th Dist. Lauren Beth Gash (D)
11th Dist. Jerry Weller (R)*
12th Dist. Jerry Costello (D)*
15th Dist. Mike Kelleher (D)
16thDist. Charles Hendrickson (D)
17th Dist. Lane Evans (D)*
18th Dist. Ray LaHood (R)*
19th Dist. David Phelps (D)*

INDIANA
Senate
David Johnson (D)
House
1st Dist. Peter J. Visclosky (D)*
2nd Dist. Robert W. Rock (D)
3rd Dist. Tim Roemer (D)*
4th Dist. Michael D. Foster (D)
5th Dist. Greg Goodnight (D)
6th Dist. Darin Patrick Griesey (D)
7th Dist. Michael Douglas Graf (D)
8th Dist. Paul E. Perry (D)
9th Dist. Baron Hill (D)*
10th Dist. Julia M. Carson (D)*

IOWA
House
3rd Dist. Leonard Boswell (D)*
4th Dist. Michael Huston (D)

KANSAS
House
3rd Dist. Dennis Moore (D)*
4th Dist. Carlos Nolla

KENTUCKY
House
1st Dist. Brian Roy (D)
2nd Dist. Brian Pedigo (D)
3rd Dist. Eleanor Jordan (D)
4th Dist. Ken Lucas (D)*
6th Dist. Scottie Baesler (D)

LOUISIANA
House
2nd Dist. William Jefferson (D)*
7th Dist. Chris John (D)*

MAINE
Senate
Mark W. Lawrence (D)
House
1st Dist. Thomas Allen (D)*
2nd Dist. John E. Baldacci (D)*

MARYLAND
Senate
Paul S. Sarbanes (D)*
House
3rd Dist. Benjamin L. Cardin (D)*
4th Dist. Albert R. Wynn (D)*
5th Dist. Steny H. Hoyer (D)*
6th Dist. Donald DeArmon
7th Dist. Elijah Cummings (D)*
8th Dist. Terry Lierman (D)

MASSACHUSETTS
Senate
Edward M. Kennedy (D)*
House
1st Dist. John Olver (D)*
2nd Dist. Richard Neal (D)*
3rd Dist. James McGovern (D)*
4th Dist. Barney Frank (D)*
5th Dist. Marty Meehan (D)*
6th Dist. John Tierney (D)*
7th Dist. Edward Markey (D)*
8th Dist. Michael Capuano (D)*
9th Dist. Joe Moakley (D)*
10th Dist. William Delahunt (D)*

MICHIGAN
Senate
Debbie Stabenow (D)
House
1st Dist. Bart Stupak (D)*
2nd Dist. Bob Shrauger (D)
4th Dist. Lawrence Hollenbeck (D)
5th Dist. James Barcia (D)*
6th Dist. James Bupp (D)
7th Dist. Jennie Crittendon (D)
8th Dist. Dianne Byrum (D)
9th Dist. Dale Kildee (D)*
10th Dist. David Bonior (D)*
12th Dist. Sander Levin (D)*
13th Dist. Lynn Rivers (D)*
14th Dist. John Conyers, Jr. (D)*
15th Dist. Carolyn Kilpatrick (D)*
16th Dist. John Dingell (D)*

MINNESOTA
Senate
Mark Dayton (D)
House
1st Dist. Mary Reider(D)
2nd Dist. David Minge (D)*
4th Dist. Betty McCollum (D)
5th Dist. Martin Olav Sabo (D)*
6th Dist. Bill Luther (D)*
7th Dist. Collin Peterson (D)*
8th Dist. James Oberstar (D)*

MISSISSIPPI
House
2nd Dist. Bennie Thomson (D)*
4th Dist. Ronnie Shows (D)*
5th Dist. Gene Taylor (D)*

MISSOURI
Senate
Mel Carnahan (D)
House
1st Dist. William Lacy Clay (D)
2nd Dist. Ted House (D)
3rd Dist. Richard A. Gephardt (D)*
4th Dist. Ike Skelton (D)*
5th Dist. Karen McCarthy (D)*
6th Dist. Steve Danner (D)
9th Dist. Steven R. Carroll (D)

MONTANA
Senate
Brian Schweitzer (D)
House
At Large Nancy Keenan (D)

NEBRASKA
Senate
Ben Nelson (D)
House
1st. Dist. Allen Jacobsen (D)
2nd Dist. Shelly Kiel (D)

NEVADA
Senate
Ed Bernstein (D)
House
1st Dist. Shelly Berkley (D)*

NEW HAMPSHIRE
House
2nd Dist. Barney Brannen (D)

NEW JERSEY
Senate
Jon S. Corzine (D)
House
1st Dist. Robert Andrews (D)*
2nd Dist. Frank A. LoBiondo (R)*
3rd Dist. Susan Bass Levin (D)
4th Dist. Christopher Smith (R)*
5th Dist. Linda Mercurio(D)
6th Dist. Frank Pallone, Jr. (D)*
7th Dist. Maryanne Connelly (D)
8th Dist. Bill Pascrell, Jr. (D)*
9th Dist. Steve Rothman (D)*
10th Dist. Donald Payne (D)*
12th Dist. Rush Holt (D)*
13th Dist. Robert Menendez (D)*

NEW MEXICO
Senate
Jeff Bingaman (D)*
House
1st Dist. John Kelly (D)
2nd Dist. Michael Montoya (D)
3rd Dist. Tom Udall (D)*

NEW YORK
United States Senate
Hillary Rodman Clinton
House
1st Dist. Regina Seltzer (D)
2nd Dist. Steven Israel (D)
4th Dist. Carolyn McCarthy (D)*
5th Dist. Gary L. Ackerman (D)*
6th Dist. Gregory W. Meeks (D)*
7th Dist. Joseph Crowley (D)*
8th Dist. Jerrold Nadler (D)*
9th Dist. Anthony D. Weiner (D)*
10th Dist. Edolphus Towns (D)*
11th Dist. Major R. Owens (D)*
12th Dist. Nydia M. Velazquez (D)*
14th Dist. Carolyn B. Moloney (D)*
15th Dist. Charles B. Rangel (D)*
16th Dist. Jose E. Serrano (D)*
17th Dist. Eliot L. Engel (D)*
18th Dist. Nita M. Lowey (D)*
19th Dist. Lawrence Graham (D)
20th Dist. Benjamin A Gilman (R)*
21st Dist. Michael R. McNulty (D)*
22nd Dist. John E. Sweeney (R)*
23rd Dist. Sherwood L. Boehlert (R)*
24th Dist. John M. McHugh (R)*
26th Dist. Maurice D. Hinchey (D)*
27th Dist. Tom Pecoraro (D)
28th Dist. Louise M. Slaughter (D)*
29th Dist. John J. LaFalce (D)*
30th Dist. Jack Quinn (R)*
31st Dist. Amo Houghton (R)*

NORTH CAROLINA
House
1st Dist. Eva M. Clayton (D)*
2nd Dist. Bob Etheridge (D)*
4th Dist. David Price (D)*
7th Dist. Mike McIntyre (D)*
8th Dist. Mike Taylor (D)
9th Dist. Ed McGuire (D)
10th Dist. Delmas Parker (D)
11th Dist. Sam Neil (D)
12th Dist. Mel Watt (D)*

NORTH DAKOTA
Senate
Kent Conrad (D)*
House
At Large Earl Pomeroy (D)*

OHIO
Senate
Theodore S. Celeste (D)
House
3rd Dist. Tony P. Hall (D)*
6th Dist. Ted Strickland (D)*
8th Dist. John Parks (D)
9thDist. Marcy Kaptur (D)*
10th Dist. Dennis J. Kucinich (D)*
11th Dist. Stephanie Tubbs Jones (D)*
12th Dist. Mary Ellen O'Shaughnessy (D)
13th Dist. Sherrod Brown (D)*
14th Dist. Thomas C. Sawyer (D)*
17th Dist. James A. Traficant (D)*
18th Dist. Bob Ney (R)*
19th Dist. Steven C. LaTourette (R)*

OKLAHOMA
House
2nd Dist. Brad Carson (D)
6th Dist. Randy Beutler (D)

OREGON
House
1st Dist. David Wu (D)*
3rd Dist. Earl Blumenauer (D)*
4th Dist. Peter DeFazio (D)*
5th Dist. Darlene Hooley (D)*

PENNSYLVANIA
Senate
Ron Klink (D)
House
1st Dist. Robert A. Brady (D)*
2nd Dist. Chaka Fattah (D)*
3rd Dist. Robert A. Borski (D)*
4th Dist. Terry Van Horne (D)
6th Dist. Tim Holden (D)*
7th Dist. Curt Weldon (R)*
9th Dist. Bud Shuster (R)*
10th Dist. Patrick Casey (D)
11th Dist. Paul Kanjorski (D)*
12th Dist. John P. Murtha (D)*
13th Dist. Joseph Hoeffel (D)*
14th Dist. William J. Coyne (D)*
15th Dist. Ed O'Brien (D)
16th Dist. Bob Yorczyk (D)
18th Dist. Mike Doyle (D)*
19th Dist. Jeff Sanders (D)
20th Dist. Frank Mascara (D)*

RHODE ISLAND
US Senate Bob Weygand
House
1st Dist. Patrick Kennedy (D)*
2nd Dist. James Langevin (D)

SOUTH CAROLINA
House
1st Dist. Andrew Brack (D)
2nd Dist. Jane Frederick (D)
3rd Dist. George Brightharp (D)
5th Dist. John M Spratt, Jr. (D)*
6th Dist. James Clyburn (D)*

SOUTH DAKOTA
House
Curt Hohn (D)

TENNESSEE
Senate
Jeff Clark (D)
House
3rd Dist. William Callaway (D)
4th Dist. David Dunaway (D)
5th Dist. Bob Clement (D)*
6th Dist. Bart Gordon (D)*
8th Dist. John S. Tanner (D)*
9th Dist. Harold E. Ford, Jr. (D)*

TEXAS
House
1st Dist. Max Sandlin (D)*
2nd Dist. Jim Turner(D)*
4th Dist. Ralph M. Hall (D)*
5th Dist. Regina Montoya Coggins (D)
9th Dist. Nick Lampson (D)*
10th Dist. Lloyd Doggett (D)*
11th Dist. Chet Edwards (D)*
13th Dist. Curtis Clinesmith (D)
14th Dist. Loy Sneary (D)
15th Dist. Ruben Hinojosa (D)*
16th Dist. Silvestre Reyes (D)*
17th Dist. Charles W. Stenholm (D)*
18th Dist. Sheila Jackson Lee (D)*
20th Dist. Charles Gonzalez (D)*
23th Dist. Isioro Carza
24th Dist. Martin Frost (D)*
25th Dist. Kenneth Bentsen (D)*
27th Dist. Solomon P. Ortiz (D)*
28th Dist. Ciro D. Rodriguez (D)*
29th Dist. Gene Green (D)*
30th Dist. Eddie Bernice Johnson (D)*

Incumbents are marked with an asterisk (*).

UTAH
House
1st Dist. Kathleen McConkie Collinwood (D)
2nd Dist. Jim Matheson (D)
3rd Dist. Donald Dunn (D)

VERMONT
House
At Large Bernard Sanders (I)*

VIRGINIA
US Senate
Charles (Chuck) Robb (D)*
House
1st Dist. Lawrence Davis (D)
2nd Dist. Jody Wagner (D)
3rd Dist. Bobby Scott (D)*
4th Dist. Norm Sisisky (D)*
5th Dist. John Boyd (D)
6th Dist. David Bowers (D)
7th Dist. Warren A. Stewart (D)
8th Dist. Jim Moran (D)*
9th Dist. Rick Boucher (D)*
11th Dist. Mike Corrigan (D)

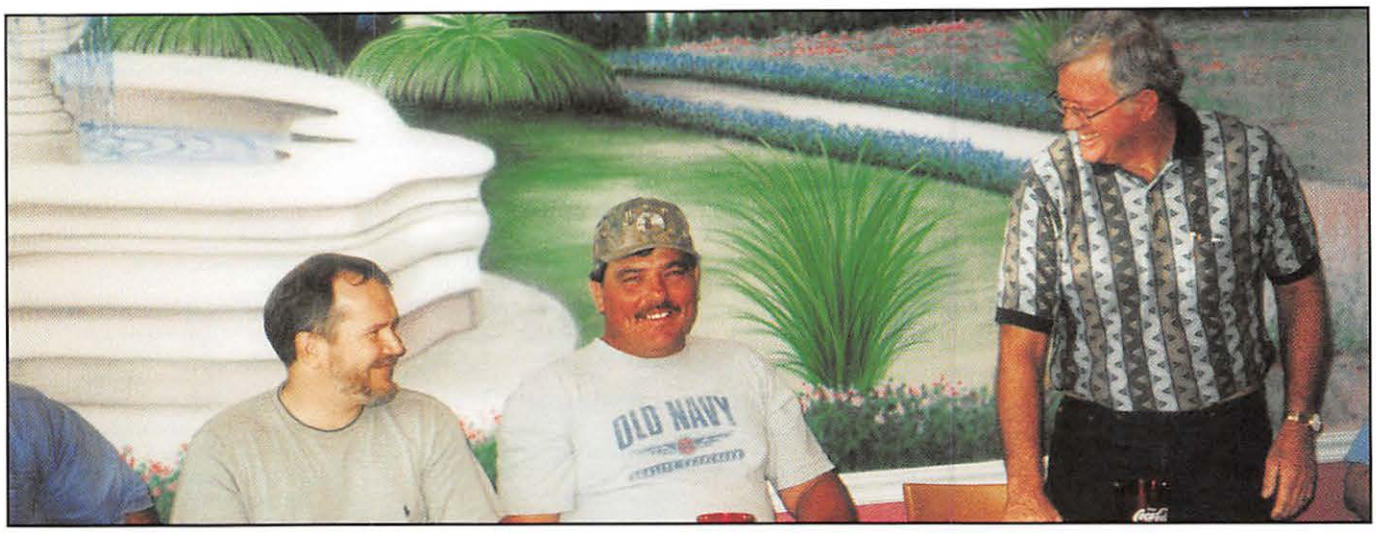
WASHINGTON
US Senate
Maria Cantwell (D)
House
1st Dist. Jay Inslee (D)*
2nd Dist. Rick Larson (D)
3rd Dist. Brian Baird (D)*
4th Dist. Jim Davis (D)
5th Dist. Tom Keefe (D)
6th Dist. Norm Dicks (D)*
7th Dist. Jim McDermott (D)*
8th Dist. Heidi Behrens-Benedict (D)
9th Dist. Adam Smith (D)*

WEST VIRGINIA
Governor
Bob Wise
Senate
Robert C. Byrd (D)*
House
1st Dist. Alan B. Mollohan (D)*
2nd Dist. Jim Humphreys (D)
3rd Dist. Nick Joe Rahall II (D)*

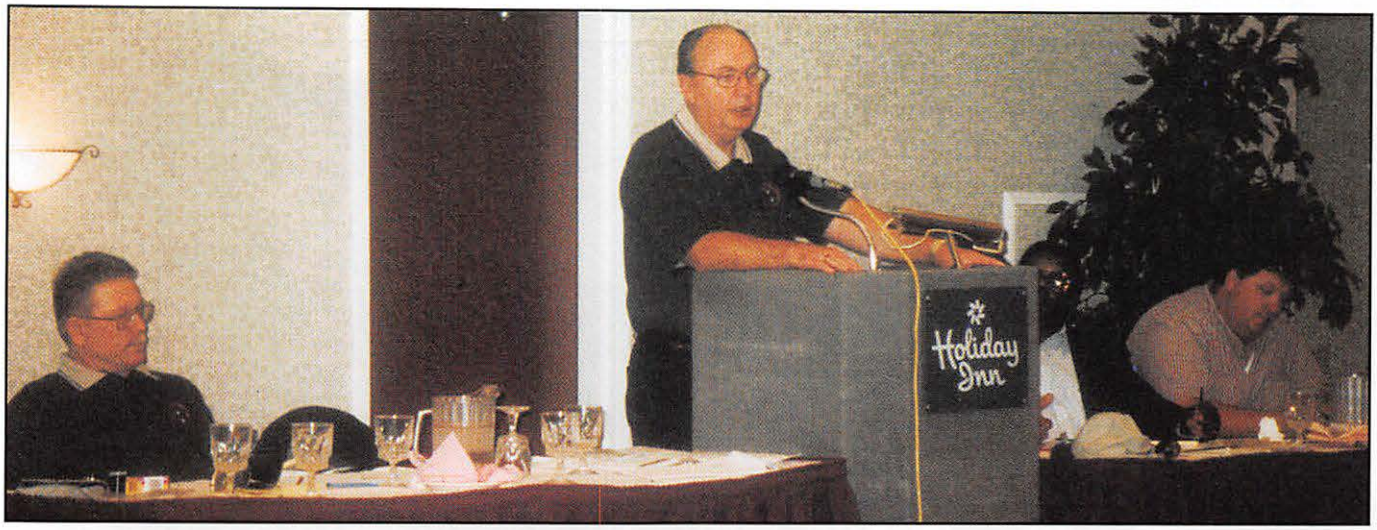
WISCONSIN
US Senate
Hebert Kohl (D)*
House
2nd Dist. Tammy S.G. Baldwin (D)*
3rd Dist. Ronald J. Kind (D)*
4th Dist. Gerald D. Kleczka (D)*
5th Dist. Thomas M. Barrett (D)*
7th Dist. David R. Obey (D)*

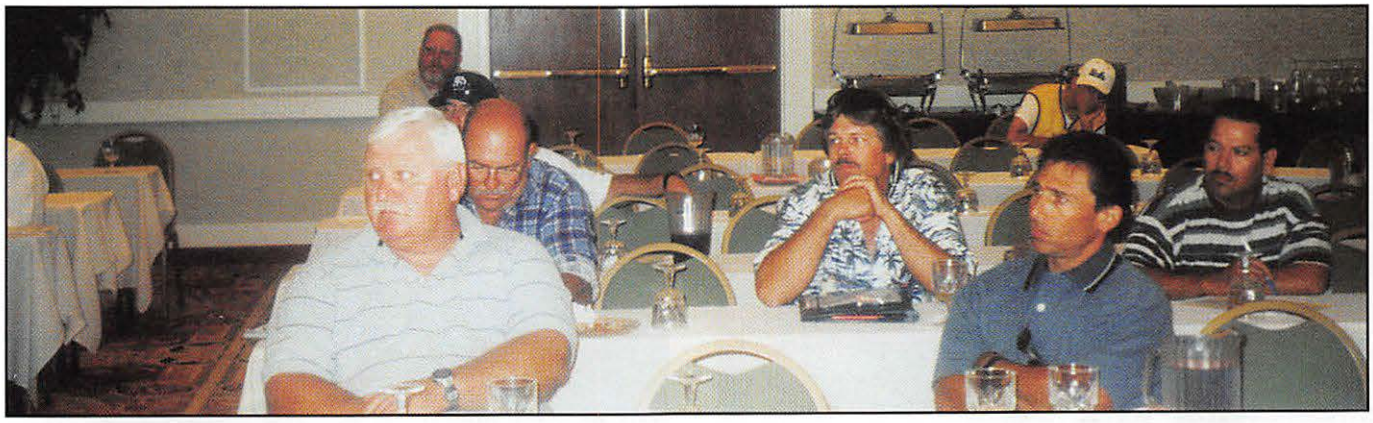
WYOMING
US Senate
Mel Logan (D)

UP Joint Local Meeting—Canton, TX



UP Joint Local Meeting—Monrovia, CA





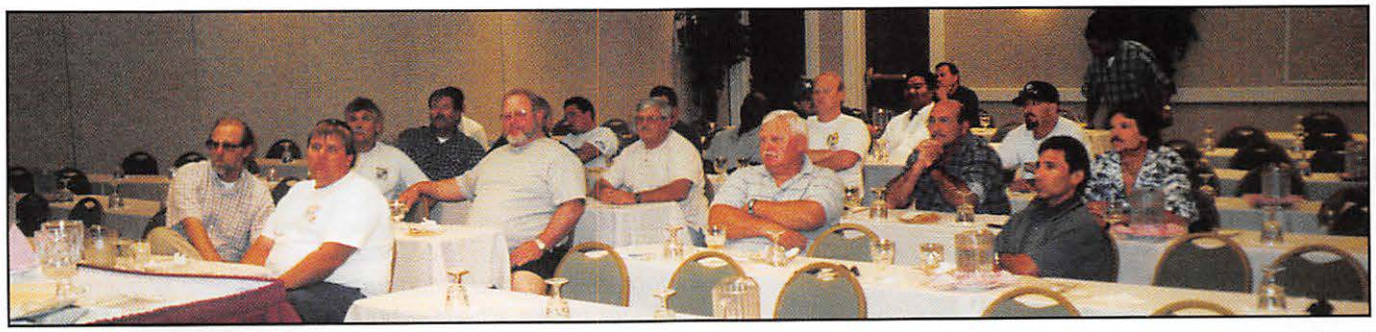
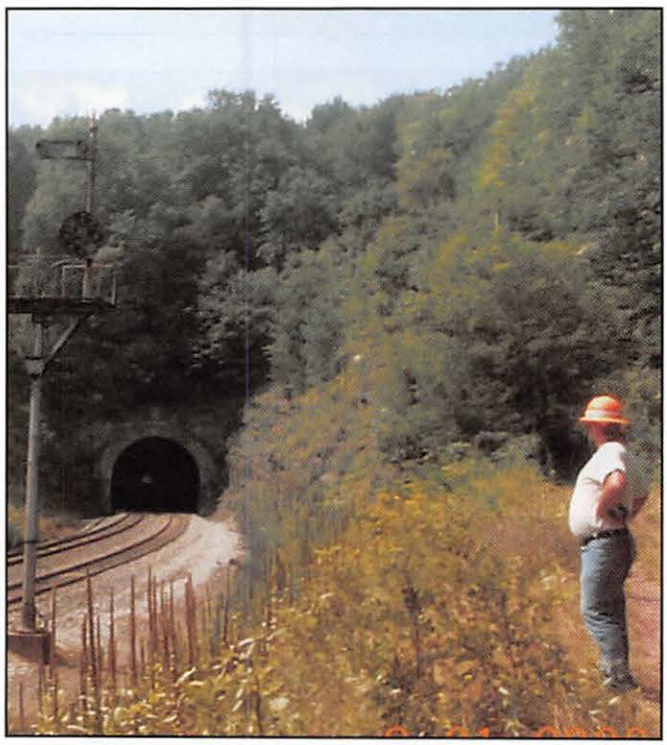


PHOTO CONTEST WINNERS FOR OCTOBER 2000

UP Tejeguas, California signal gang at landslide at Santa Barbara Subdivision, 300 feet of track and two signals were damaged. Photo submitted by D.E. Roper.

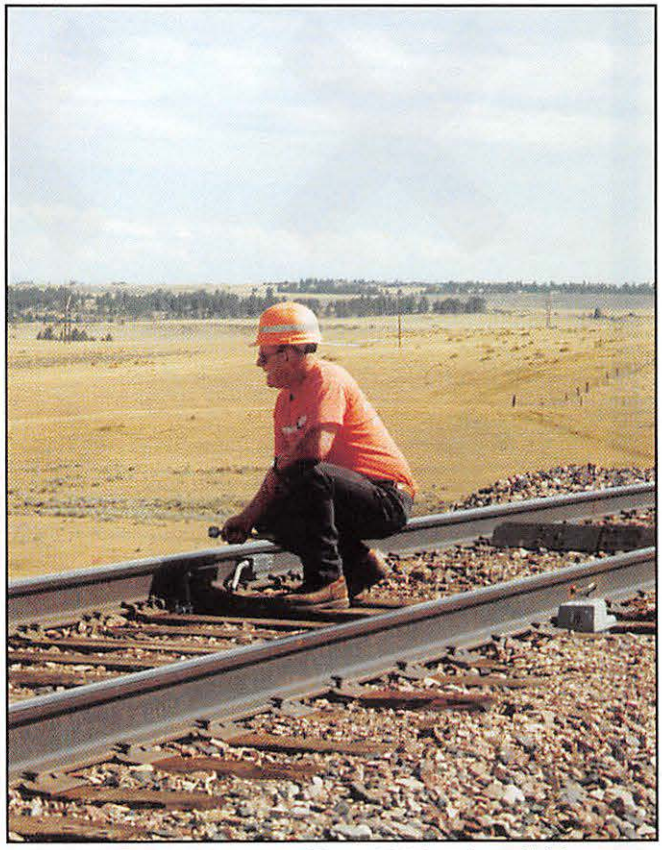
METRA Palos Park, IL Local 183 Foreman R.W. Sorenson, W. Dunsforth and W.R. Kirkpatrick at Palos Park, IL. Photo by R. Ballard, submitted by W.R. Kirkpatrick.



B&O Myersdale, PA Signal Foreman Billy Ryan surveying area at sand patch tunnel where pipe is going under tracks. Photo submitted by Tony Harris.

UP Tejeguas, California signal gang at track damage in Santa Barbara Subdivision. Photo submitted by D.E. Roper.

BNSF Nyack, Montana Safety Assistant Ron Payne checking signal lenses at MP 1190.2 Montana. Photo submitted by G.T. Urfer.



BNSF Billings, Montana Signal Maintainer Ed Ivers checking transducer on HBD at M.P. 13 Montana Division. Photo submitted by G.T. Urfer.

Almost every 90 minutes in America, a driver who fails to yield is hit by a train.

U.S. Department of Transportation

always e

peect a train

OPERATION LIFESAVER, 1-800-537-6224